





## Intimations.

**DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED,**  
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH  
CONSIGNMENT OF THEIR  
CELEBRATED

**LIQUEUR  
WHISKY.**

Price \$14.00 Per Dozen.

This is without doubt one of the finest,  
if not the finest Whisky ever imported  
into Hongkong.

**DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co., Ltd.,**  
Sole Importers,  
HONGKONG.  
September 1894.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.**



ESTD 1841

We have received our first shipment of  
**VEGETABLE & FLOWER  
SEEDS.**

SEASON 1894-95.

The SEEDS will be OPENED OUT as soon as  
the weather sets fine, and in the meantime  
orders will be booked for execution in the  
sequence in which they are received as long as  
the supply lasts.

**SEED LISTS**

HINTS FOR GARDENING have been issued and  
may still be obtained on application.

Our Seeds are all tested before being put up  
in London. They are packed under our own  
Supervision, and the greatest care is exercised  
to insure protection in transit.

Sowings should be made in fine weather only  
and the remainder of the packets secured from  
damp, and kept in a dry place for repeat Sow-  
ings.

**CLAY'S FERTILIZER.**

A high-class Fertilizer for Pot Plants and for  
use in the Garden generally. It supplies natural  
nourishment to the soil, and assists the process  
of assimilation, thereby aiding the Plants to  
attain to their full size, vigour and beauty.

Sold in Tins containing 10 lbs. each...\$1.75  
25 lbs. ...\$4.50

Directions for Use are given on the Label.

**RANSOME'S "NEW PARIS"**

**LAWN MOWERS.**  
The Best and Cheapest Machines in the Market.  
For Sale at Manufacturers' Prices.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.**  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1894.

**TO SUBSCRIBERS.**

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG  
TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY  
REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS  
MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

**Hongkong Telegraph**

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1894.

**NEUTRALITY AND THE TRADE OF  
SHANGHAI.**

In view of the threat of the Japanese to violate  
the neutrality of Shanghai unless the manufac-  
ture of munitions of war at the Kiangnan  
Arsenal, which is contiguous to the native city,  
is stopped, and the complications that are sure  
to result from any interference with the vast  
trade of that port by the warships of the Mikado,  
a careful purpose may be served by a brief  
examination of the import and export trade of  
Shanghai during the past decade, as set  
forth by Mr. Jamieson, Consul for Great  
Britain, in his report for the year 1893,  
from which it will be perceived at a glance  
that not only would British trade suffer  
more than that of any other nation, but that  
the Japanese would be certain to be injuriously  
affected also, for they have, according to Mr.  
Jamieson, "taken a large place in the  
trade of China." Besides cotton yarn and cotton  
piece-goods, in which the Japanese do a very large  
business with the Chinese, Japan sends large  
quantities of cotton woven fabrics, such as socks,  
singlets, towels, handkerchiefs, umbrellas, soap,  
sulphuric acid, copper, coal, seaweed, kelp,  
etc., to China. Already the amount of Chinese produce  
exported from Shanghai to Japan is  
almost as much in point of value as that

taken by Great Britain, and at the time  
of the outbreak of the war now being waged by  
Japan against China there was a strong prob-  
ability that in the near future Japanese manu-  
facturers would enter in a serious competition  
with the manufacturers of England and Bombay  
for the supply of the China market. Mr.  
Jamieson expressed the opinion, in his report  
under notice, that unless the Chinese  
Government gave free permission for the estab-  
lishment of cotton mills in the Empire, which  
have hitherto shown no inclination to do,  
there would be a very wide field in China for  
the products of Japanese mills. They would,  
of course, as things stand at present, be hand-  
capped by the Japanese duties now levied both  
on the raw material on entering and the  
finished article on leaving the Land of the Rising  
Sun, but those duties might be removed, and  
even if they were not, the difference in cost of  
wages and other disbursements entailed on the  
Bombay manufacturer by the dearer currency, not  
to mention the difference in freight, would prob-  
ably more than compensate his Japanese rival.

The following comparative table of the gross  
value of the trade of Shanghai for the last ten  
years will show clearly the preponderance of  
British trade with the metropolis of China and  
the rapid advance made by Japan in recent  
years:—

|               | Imports.    | Exports of Local<br>Origin only. | Total.      |
|---------------|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Hankow trade. |             |                                  |             |
| 1893.....     | 130,268,000 | 37,750,000                       | 177,018,000 |
| 1892.....     | 127,668,000 | 38,859,000                       | 166,527,000 |
| 1891.....     | 121,000,000 | 40,833,000                       | 161,833,000 |
| 1890.....     | 114,045,000 | 30,270,000                       | 144,315,000 |
| 1889.....     | 107,113,000 | 38,136,000                       | 145,249,000 |
| 1888.....     | 114,114,000 | 32,801,000                       | 146,915,000 |
| 1887.....     | 108,038,000 | 30,106,000                       | 138,144,000 |
| 1886.....     | 102,437,000 | 30,214,000                       | 132,651,000 |
| 1885.....     | 101,123,000 | 26,880,000                       | 128,003,000 |
| 1884.....     | 86,612,000  | 26,603,000                       | 113,215,000 |

Imports into Shanghai from foreign countries,  
showing origin of the goods imported, during the  
undermentioned years:—

| Country of Origin.               | 1893.  | 1892.  | 1891.  | 1890.  | 1889.  | 1888.  | 1887.  | 1886.  | 1885.  | 1884.  |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Great Britain.....               | 28,784 | 18,271 | 28,278 | 26,866 | 24,016 | 6,071  | 17,437 | 20,524 | 17,437 | 20,524 |
| Hongkong.....                    | 4,016  | 6,071  | 17,437 | 20,524 | 17,437 | 20,524 | 17,437 | 20,524 | 17,437 | 20,524 |
| India.....                       | 18,488 | 18,264 | 13,847 | 16,739 | 13,847 | 16,739 | 13,847 | 16,739 | 13,847 | 16,739 |
| Straits Settlements              | 732    | 974    | 1,170  | 1,177  | 1,170  | 1,177  | 1,170  | 1,177  | 1,170  | 1,177  |
| United States of<br>America..... | 410    | 3,249  | 5,835  | 5,195  | 5,835  | 5,195  | 5,835  | 5,195  | 5,835  | 5,195  |
| British North<br>America.....    | 177    | 219    | 695    | 1,311  | 695    | 1,311  | 695    | 1,311  | 695    | 1,311  |
| Continent of Europe              | 396    | 2,435  | 5,084  | 5,468  | 5,084  | 5,468  | 5,084  | 5,468  | 5,084  | 5,468  |
| Japan.....                       | 2,610  | 4,178  | 5,834  | 6,296  | 5,834  | 6,296  | 5,834  | 6,296  | 5,834  | 6,296  |
| Other countries.....             | 1,379  | 1,322  | 597    | 360    | 597    | 360    | 597    | 360    | 597    | 360    |

Total.....57,062 54,993 78,777 83,974.

Exports from Shanghai, arranged according  
to country of destination, during the under-  
mentioned years:—

| Country of Origin.                        | 1893.  | 1892.  | 1891.  | 1890.  | 1889.  | 1888.  | 1887.  | 1886.  | 1885.  | 1884.  |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Great Britain.....                        | 29,562 | 11,276 | 7,262  | 7,694  | 7,262  | 7,694  | 7,262  | 7,694  | 7,262  | 7,694  |
| Hongkong.....                             | 771    | 738    | 2,043  | 6,248  | 2,043  | 6,248  | 2,043  | 6,248  | 2,043  | 6,248  |
| India.....                                | 412    | 463    | 1,394  | 2,735  | 1,394  | 2,735  | 1,394  | 2,735  | 1,394  | 2,735  |
| Straits Settlements                       | 59     | 484    | 359    | 507    | 359    | 507    | 359    | 507    | 359    | 507    |
| United States of<br>America.....          | 8,553  | 5,771  | 7,274  | 7,054  | 7,274  | 7,054  | 7,274  | 7,054  | 7,274  | 7,054  |
| British America.....                      | 12     | 121    | 240    | 240    | 240    | 240    | 240    | 240    | 240    | 240    |
| Continent of Europe                       | 4,063  | 8,769  | 17,023 | 15,641 | 17,023 | 15,641 | 17,023 | 15,641 | 17,023 | 15,641 |
| Egypt, Persia, and<br>Turkey in Asia..... | 138    | 54     | 730    | 891    | 730    | 891    | 730    | 891    | 730    | 891    |
| Russian Manchuria.....                    | 37     | 524    | 832    | 1,005  | 832    | 1,005  | 832    | 1,005  | 832    | 1,005  |
| Japan.....                                | 798    | 1,180  | 6,249  | 7,047  | 6,249  | 7,047  | 6,249  | 7,047  | 6,249  | 7,047  |
| Other foreign coun-<br>tries.....         | 71     | 20     | 41     | 16     | 41     | 16     | 41     | 16     | 41     | 16     |

Total.....45,064 29,291 43,377 46,979

With these facts before us, indicating as they  
do that Japan by waging this unjust war against  
China is certain to cripple her rising and flourish-  
ing commerce with China, the object of the  
present conflict, as far as the "Yaps" are con-  
cerned, is indeed difficult to fathom, unless  
the intention of Russia and the United States,  
who have probably urged on Japan to plunge  
into a war, be to injure British commerce,  
the growing importance of which Japan, Russia  
and America doubtless view with feelings of  
jealousy mingled with scarcely veiled hatred.  
When Japan notified the Treaty Powers a few  
weeks ago that she would regard Shanghai as  
outside the sphere of her military and  
naval operations she, of course, made thereby  
a bid for the good-will of Great Britain  
in her conflict with China, and as that bid  
has not been jumped at with the ardour which  
the show-minded Ministers of the Mikado  
anticipated, they are, apparently, planning  
a change of front antagonistic to British interests,  
which, if foolishly adopted, may compel us,  
volens nolens, to take a hand in the prompt and  
permanent settlement of the Korean problem  
which may be anything but pleasant for the  
ambitious spirits in Tokyo who have ruthlessly  
turned the territory of a friendly neighbour into  
a battlefield whereon to settle their differences with  
an ancient enemy. It may, we think, be neces-  
sary for us to say to Japan at no very far distant  
date—"hands off! Thus far, but no further. You  
profess to wish Korea to be an independent State.  
Well and good; we will now see to it that the  
territorial integrity of the Peninsular Kingdom is  
guaranteed by the Treaty Powers." It goes  
without saying that neither Japan nor  
any of the other Powers could refuse to become  
signatories of such a guarantee, for they have  
one and all concluded treaties of amity with  
Korea on the basis of Korean independence. Such  
a settlement of the Korean problem  
would be the best for all parties, and it  
is the only basis upon which a permanent  
settlement can be attained. Without some such  
guarantee of absolute neutrality, Korea will  
always be a source of danger to her neigh-  
bours and afford the enemies of China and Great  
Britain (as in the present case) an excuse for the  
disturbance of the peace of the Orient and the  
acquisition or virtual control of territory which  
is bound to seriously affect the balance of power  
in Eastern Asia.

**TELEGRAMS.**

**THE CHAMPION LIAR IN HIS ELEMENT.**

It is reported in Shanghai that the Chinese  
troops are cornered in the north of Korea, and  
that they are so destitute of supplies that they  
are forced to eat horses.

**ONE STEP FORWARD.**

A convention has been signed to connect the  
Burmese-Indian and Chinese telegraph lines.

**REUTERS SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.**

Twelve Japanese women at Newchwang, who  
were threatened with maltreatment by the Chi-  
nese, took refuge on board the British steamer  
"Felling"; a mob surrounded the vessel, but was  
driven back by the crew. The "Felling" sailed  
from Newchwang without taking any cargo.

**LATE TELEGRAMS.**

LONDON, August 19th.  
The note of accusation in Sir Edward Grey's  
statement on the Sino-Japanese Question will not be  
lost upon France. If the relationship of France  
and Siam should enter on a new phase, Great  
Britain said Sir Edward, will be obliged to  
change her passive policy.

PARIS, August 19th.  
Lord Dufferin has returned to Paris to ne-  
gotiate the settlement of various African questions  
which present a source of irritation between  
Great Britain and France.

**LONDON, August 19th.**

Agents of the Chinese Government are raising  
a loan of ten million pounds sterling in Berlin.  
The Berlin correspondent of the "Standard"  
says it is reported there that the Peking Gov-  
ernment has sent instructions to the Govern-  
ment of Kashgar with reference to the Pamir  
region, wherein many concessions are made  
to Russia in part payment for services which  
Russia is now to show to China in the Korean  
conflict. It is also stated by the same authority  
that the Governor of Manchuria has received  
orders from Peking to send provisions and trans-  
ports to the southern frontier.

The P. and O. Co's Directors are prepared to  
receive subscriptions at par to a first issue of  
debenture stock for £500,000, out of a total not  
exceeding £800,000, which the Company are  
authorised by Royal Charter to raise, bearing  
interest at three-and-a-half per cent. per annum.

With reference to the representations of the  
Straits Settlements in relation to the heavy  
amount of Military Contribution paid at present  
by the Colony, her Majesty's Treasury has fixed  
the Contribution for next year at £80,000. The  
amount to be contributed afterwards will be  
subject to alteration by the Treasury.

[This lacks confirmation.—Ed. H.K. Telegraph.]

August 23rd.

In the House of Commons yesterday evening  
Sir Edward Grey, in reply to a question, said  
the Expedition during the limits of the buffer  
State will start from Bangkok in October.

**THE TYPHOON.**

Several steamers which arrived here this  
morning from the South encountered the typhoon  
reported approaching Hainan at 4.40 p.m.  
yesterday. From two of them we have obtained  
the following interesting particulars of their  
unpleasant experiences:—

Capt. J. E. Hansen and the chief officer of  
the *Arratoon* report that they left  
Calcutta on August 22nd, and experienced  
a light to strong south-west monsoon in the Bay  
of Bengal. Left Penang on August 30th, and  
Singapore on September 3rd, and had light to  
strong south-west winds to lat. 14 deg. north,  
with heavy weather and no observations taken,  
which placed the Captain and officers in a very  
uncomfortable position. On Saturday (8th inst.)  
at 2 a.m., in lat. 15.20 deg. north and long.  
112.50 deg. east, a terrific typhoon was encoun-  
tered, the ship then being between Maclesfield  
Bank and the Paracels Islands—a most dan-  
gerous position to be in at such a time! The  
wind quickly shifted from west to west-south-  
west and west, with a very heavy confused sea  
and the vessel rolling and pitching so much  
that it was necessary to slow down to half speed.  
That was at 4 a.m., when the barometer registered 29.50. Appreciating the  
gravity of the situation the Captain ran the ship  
to the eastward for about 100 miles, being afraid  
to run south on account of the uncertainty of his  
position, and then experienced an exceedingly  
heavy confused sea, with heavy squalls and  
blinding rain. The wind was blowing all the time  
with hurricane force and the ship pitched and  
rolled so much that it was necessary to slow down  
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with hurricane force and the ship pitched and  
rolled so much that it was necessary to slow down  
to half speed.

At 5 p.m. the Acting Director of the Observa-  
tory notified that the typhoon appeared to have  
entered the north-east part of the Gulf of Ton-  
king.

Neither of these vessels has suffered any  
material damage, a fact which speaks volumes  
for the skillful seamanship of their respective  
commanders and officers.

The black ball hoisted on board the  
*Victor Emanuel* at 5.30 this morning indicated  
that the typhoon was then to the west and  
probably about 200 miles off the Colony. The  
ball was lowered at 4.30 p.m.

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mail between the two places. He adds:—A new way for China to force European Powers to interfere on her behalf and drive off her enemies or suppress her revolutions for her, is to murder a few foreigners here and there, and make some people about: "Ah! we must interfere to prevent these murders." Europe then does China's dirty work and supports her rotten system of Government. It is the European States who, instead, hold China strictly responsible for every foreigner's life, and listen to no specious excuses, there would be less heard of outrages and anti-foreign riots. If the Chinese Government be truly unable to prevent these occurrences it is high time they vacated Peking and, in the name of humanity and civilization, let a joint European protectorate administer this ill-fated land. To bolster up a whitewash like the Chinese political system is a disgrace.

**TIENTSIN, September 1st.**  
Captain von Hannelen has been appointed Inspector-General of Coast Defences.

The funeral of Monsieur L. A. Chevreux, an officer of the French gunboat *Lion* who died on Thursday of cholera, took place at St. Louis, Roman Catholic Church yesterday, at 3 o'clock. Monsieur Chevreux was born at Lorient, on the 24th January, 1870. He was buried at the cemetery, Tientsin. The body was accompanied to the grave by a large number of officers from the gunboats and others, the town band playing a funeral march.

It is announced by telegraph that Col. Denby, U.S. Major in China, is on his way from Washington to Peking. The news is very welcome that it signifies the serious operation which he undertakes to undergo, and is sufficiently strong to be able to undertake a long voyage. The Minister's many friends in North China, official and personal, will be glad to welcome him back to his important post.—*Tientsin Times*.

**CHIFFO, September 3rd.**  
H.M.S. *Archer* leaving Chemulpo with the Monarchy with the American Admiral on board.

When at anchor the *Yushin Kan* appeared from amongst the islands to see what was up. Having approached to within three miles and apparently grasping the situation, the ship vanished.

Commander Count Haudsdorf of the *Illis* left Chelou by the *Toku* on Saturday afternoon. He is on his way home to Germany.

Amongst his luggage was seen a libell from the *late Kowling* which several days ago showed bullet marks. This libell was picked up by the *Illis* when it was in the neighbourhood of the *Kowling*. Count Haudsdorf intends to present this libell to the Japanese Admiral, Matsuhara & Co. on his return to Shanghai.

The new Commander of the *Illis* is expected here in about five weeks time, until he arrives the first time on the *Schmidt* von Schwind is in command of this vessel.

Another rumour seems to be getting a fact. It is the rumour that the *Illis* came back from the coast of Korea, reporting that she had killed the Japanese Admiral. The Russian ship *Sinichuk* is now being the rumour from Nippon, that the *Illis* was killed in engagement with the Chinese.—*Express*.

**SHANGHAI, September 7th.**  
We are in receipt of information upon which

credence can be placed that the Japanese troops in force have occupied the large island in Suifu Bay, about 40 miles north-west of Port Arthur, and are now making preparations for several days, and rumours of something of the kind had reached Shanghai, but we are the first, outside official circles, to obtain any definite information on the subject.

According to the chart, this island would be either Muchukon or Milne Island, the two largest of the scattered group that forms the small archipelago. There is good anchorage on the south side of Muchukon, which is from eight to ten square miles in extent, with a bare, undulating surface, the whole country being about 100 feet above the level of the sea. A portion of the Japanese fleet has returned to Japan to convey more transports. The island would easily accommodate 100,000 men. Houses and temporary buildings are already being erected at convenient points. The landing was effected without the slightest alarm at residents on the part of the Chinese military forces and officials.

We are informed from an extremely well-posted quarter that the prospect of an armistice being proclaimed between the belligerents is becoming every day stronger. The negotiations towards that end have never been altogether relaxed in Peking, Tokyo and the various European capitals having good relations with China. The determined attitude of France and the open avowals which have been made both in Peking and Paris by the French Government to exact full reparation for the atrocities committed by Chinese upon French subjects in Korea and at Mengtsu have so terrified China that she has been forced into a frame of mind more favourable to the progress of negotiations for the suspension of hostilities and consenting to listen to Japanese demands, while pressure has been brought upon the latter country to restrain her from active hostilities for the moment. Russia has supported the French on every point, and has notified to China that her (Russia's) pronouncement for the integrity of Korea means that Korea must never again be reduced to a state of vassalage to China, whether China wins or loses.—*Chinan Gazette*.

## NEWS FROM KOREA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

**SEOUL, August 21st.**  
Since my last letter the 11th and 21st Regiments of the Hiroshima garrison, which had been quartered in Seoul and vicinity, have been relieved by one battalion of the 22nd Hiroshima Regiment, which arrived overland from Fusan. Two battalions of the 22nd Regiment were left in the province of Ham Kiong, near the border of Ping Yang Do, and are to cooperate with the 11th and 21st Regiments, which left Seoul to march against the Chinese troops stationed in Ping Yang Do and Whang Hai Do.

Mr. Moffett, an American missionary, arrived in Seoul last Friday from Ping Yang, the capital of Ping Yang Do, where he had been staying ever since the beginning of the trouble. Mr. Moffett reports that he was escorted by 120 Chinese infantry and 20 cavalrymen as far as Whang Ju, the capital of Whang Hai Do, that the Chinese soldiers (Manchus) were under excellent discipline and kept their arms and accoutrements in splendid condition; that he saw no large Chinese forces in the neighbourhood of Ping Yang, and that he met the nearest Japanese outposts 20 miles south of Whang Ju. As I hear, however, that Mr. Moffett, while staying in Ping Yang, did not take any unnecessary flights over the neighbouring hills, it is quite likely that he did not see the large forces of Chinese troops known to be assembled there.

Yesterday morning 20,000 Chinese troops and 6,000 Ping Yang men, including 500 Korean "tiger-battens" from Kang Geo, were at Pang Sae and Whang Ju, in the province of Whang Hai Do; the majority of these troops moved down from Manchuria, and the rest landed at the mouth of the Ta Tong river.

The Japanese troops which left Seoul and vicinity marched and Ko Yang, Pa Ja and Song Do, in the province of Kiong Kye, and Kum Chion, Piong Sui, to Soh Hone in Whang Hai Do, where they arrived yesterday morning. As Soh Hone is only about 30 English miles south-east of Whang Ju it is very likely that an engagement will take place either to-day or to-morrow. With regard to the coming engagement there is more or less anxiety felt by outsiders as well as by the Japanese as to the probable result, because it is an established fact that the Koreans in the northern part of Whang Hai Do, as well as the Ping Yang Do people, are hand and glove with the Chinese, and will not hesitate to do all in their power to retard the advance of the Japanese forces, which, including the two battalions in the province of Ham Kiong, are said to number nearly 18,000 men of all arms.

The Japanese military telegraph line has been extended from Seoul to Piong Sae, Pa Ja, Pa Ja. It is reported that the remnant of the Chinese army under the command of Generals Yop and Sop have, after all, been able to join the above-named Chinese forces, and that General Yuan So Kwai (late ex-Minister Resident in Korea) has also joined the Chinese Army. As General Yuan has considerable military ability it is very probable that some hard fighting may be expected; at any rate the Japanese will not be so much surprised as they had at So Soh Pong and near Asan.

With the 10,000 men which were landed at or near Fusan a few days ago, the total strength of the Japanese army must now reach nearly 35,000 fighting men.

**SEOUL, August 24th.**  
Since last writing Mr. Yung Dall, who is mentioned in one of my recent letters as having been appointed Inspector of Governmental Granaries, has been deprived of his rank and exiled to Kum Po, a small town about 10 miles west of Seoul. He was found to have had illicit intercourse with the widow of a former high official—hence his punishment.

Your readers will have good cause to believe that the Miso are and have been a thoroughly depraved and treacherous lot. Several of the Miso (including Ming Yung Chun) whom the Korean authorities are said to be anxious (?) to apprehend, are known to be hiding in Ping Yang. Many of the newly appointed Korean officials even are also not possessed of a very clear conscience, and hence they naturally hesitate to bring to justice the old offenders. If they were very anxious to do so, no great difficulty would be met with, because the oppressed people would willingly lend them a hand.

The French man-of-war *Inconstant*, which had been sent South to investigate the murder of the French priest, returned to Chemulpo on the 28th inst. The officers were unable to obtain any particulars regarding the sad affair. They report, however, that the country along the Kum river in Chung Chong Do appeared to be alive with Tong Hwa's.

I have it from good authority that the native militia of Chung Chong Do and Chulla Do have joined the Tong Hwa's, and that their number is daily increasing. What their intentions are remains to be seen. I hardly think they will dare to attack the Japanese, but being the cause for assistance from the Chinese.

The *Kowling* affair has been settled by the Japanese Government apologizing and paying an indemnity of \$750,000.

Your readers will have with disgust that the commanders of the Chinese forces now in Korea post placards in every village or town they march through, offering a reward for every Japanese head that is brought to the Chinese authorities. It is to be hoped that in the coming engagements the Japanese will give "no quarter," because it would be useless to fight the Chinese according to civilized ideas.

Since the 21st instant we are living under the new régime and it remains to be seen what result the new reforms will have. The Japanese are bent on "strike while the iron is hot"—at any rate in so far as the reorganization of the Korean army is concerned. Captain Watanabe, the Japanese military attaché, has selected 150 of the old soldiers, and has commenced to drill them in the art of war. These men are to be trained as non-commissioned officers, and I am informed that all commands are given in Korean, so it will be plainly seen that the Japanese were prepared for every possible emergency appertaining to the reformation of the Korean Government.

What success Captain Watanabe will have with his unwilling pupils will be long in coming. I may safely prophesy that the Japanese will have their hands full if they really attempt to drill large numbers of Korean troops. While Koreans will gladly and willingly obey any commands given them by a European or American, they will not pay much attention to either Japanese or Chinese instructors, whom they look upon as below them in civilization, etc.

On the 20th inst. the new Korean coins are supposed to have been put into circulation, but I am sorry to say that, although I have even offered a premium for a complete set, I have not yet been able to obtain a single coin, let alone a full set. I expect, however, that in time a sufficient number will be circulated to enable us to get a watch charm at least.

The following particulars regarding the new coinage will be found interesting:—  
1st.—The new coins are to consist of silver, nickel, copper and brass.  
2nd.—The lowest coin (brass), is called *p'un*. One *ton* will be equal to 10 *ton*.  
3rd.—Five kinds of coins will be put in circulation:—  
(1) The smallest coin, the *p'un*, is made of brass.  
(2) The *5-p'un* coin is made of copper.  
(3) The *25-p'un* coin is made of nickel.  
(4) The *50-p'un* coin is made of silver.  
(5) The *100-p'un* coin is made of silver.

4th.—The standard coin is the *5-p'un* piece; all other coins of lower value are called subsidiary coins. It has been agreed that every one, when either changing, paying or receiving money, must take in 100 *siang*, nickel, copper, and brass coins to the amount of 5 *siang*.

5th.—Relative value between the old and new coins:—  
*p'un* (brass), equal to 1 old cash;  
5 " (copper), " 5 " "  
25 " (nickel), " 25 " "  
50 " (silver), " 100 " "  
100 " " 500 " "

6th.—Expenses and salaries of officials are to be paid in silver, and in the event of it becoming necessary to make use of the old cash, these expenses and salaries are to be paid as per valuation stipulated in Par. 5.

7th.—Until a sufficient amount of the new coins can be minted and placed in circulation foreign coins will be permitted to remain in circulation, provided, however, that the said foreign coins are of the same weight and value as the new Korean coins.

If the cruel war is not ended before long the foreigners in Korea at least will have an uncomfortable time of it during the coming winter. As I have had some experience with war, I generally look ahead, and find that, as the Japanese have been kind enough to prohibit the exportation of coal from Japan, we will have great difficulty in obtaining the requisite amount of fuel. At present inferior Japanese coal costs from \$17.00 to \$22.00 per ton in Chemulpo, and adding to this transportation to Seoul, which will amount to about \$20.00 or \$25.00 more per ton, you will see that coal in Seoul, if the present scanty supply holds out, will be a pretty

luxurious article. I have made a careful calculation and find that it will cost most foreign families between \$40 and \$50 per month to fuel, and this will only be sufficient to keep the cooking range going, and comfortably heat one room measuring, say, 12 by 16 feet.

Those who cannot afford to spend this sum will have to keep on their furs or remain in bed during the coldest part of the winter, unless the Chinese should manage to capture Seoul and make things so warm and lively that the inhabitants will have no time to think of the cold or the price of fuel.

The following further reforms have been adopted by the Korean Council:—

August 19th, 1894:—  
1st.—Hereafter, when the representative of the Foreign Governments have audience of his Majesty, it is recommended that they should, according to foreign custom, ride in their chairs to the inner gate of the waiting hall. [Note.—It is to be hoped that his Majesty will approve of the above reform, because heretofore the Foreign representatives have been obliged to walk for a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile over filthy roads and through a lot of dirty compounds to reach the waiting hall.]

2nd.—It is recommended and respectfully requested that his Majesty appoint Ye Chun Yong, nephew of his Majesty, as a member of this Council.

3rd.—The salaries of all the officers, scribes, and servants, who are under the reformed Government be diminished, should be paid according to the old system of payment until they can receive other appointments or can engage in other occupations.

August 18th, 1894:—  
1st.—No officer of the Household Department, whether high or low, shall be appointed to or have any connection with the departments for the administration of national affairs.

2nd.—The Council will adjourn for a few days to enable the various new departments to organize, and then it will meet every other day. Should there be any important business on other days the President shall call a meeting.

3rd.—As the way of appointing officers heretofore adopted is to be changed, it is recommended that Governors and Magistrates be selected as follows:—The first, second and third Prime Ministers and the head Ministers of the other eight departments shall constitute a Board which will recommend three suitable persons for each vacant position, and from these three his Majesty shall select one.

I regret to have to report that two more French priests have been very likely killed. It appears that they had heard from that they were in the vicinity of Asan either during or soon after the battle fought there on the 28th and 29th ultimo. Since then an investigation has been held by the French as well as the native authorities, but without finding any trace of them or their fate.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

## FOOCHOW NOTES.

FOOCHOW, September 8th.

The following is the Tea Export since the issue of 1st instant as per consignees returns:—  
Per steamship *Gimrich*, 355,831 lbs.  
H. E. the Provincial Judge left yesterday for Shanghai in the *Fooking* en route for Peking.

There appears to be some uncertainty about his Excellency having retired as reported last week. The winner of a prize in the Hwa-bai lottery of about \$500 value who had gone to the office of the lottery at Chaije near the Pagoda Anchorage and obtained the money for it was attacked on his way home by a party of ruffians and got severely wounded in his endeavour to defend himself and his money. In addition to the loss of his dollars he has since been laid up and is under treatment. He will probably not recover.

A proclamation bearing the stamp of the sub-Prefect has been posted in the city stating that H. E. the Viceroy has received a private telegram from a mandarin named Lao reporting that thirty Japanese, dressed as Chinese, have left for the China port and that they are evidently spies. The people are therefore ordered to be on the look out for them and in the event of their being discovered in or about Foochow to report them at once to his Excellency.

The proprietor of a paper shop at Hwang-keh, situated off the Long Street between the river and the city, has grown the pails of the first three fingers on his right hand and in the extraordinary lengths of 12, 8 and 6 inches respectively. The gentleman is 65 years of age and he states that he commenced cultivating the growth of them when he was 10 years old. Latterly one of them split and he had it neatly repaired with gold. When he has occasion to write, these lengthy encumbrances can be rolled up, which must be a great convenience. On Monday last he graciously threw his doors open and gave the general public the treat of inspecting these curiosities.

The proprietor of a long-gone orchard situated near the Foon-ang-keo finding that his fruit was disappearing in a marvellous manner ordered his watchman to be more vigilant and if he discovered anyone stealing his fruit to arrest him. He further provided the watchman with a gun ordering him to shoot the thief should one be discovered and any real case offered. During the night the watchman caught a man in the act of picking the fruit. No doubt he challenged him, but according to the report he did not wait for any physical resistance and shot him dead in the tree. The thief was found to be a stranger to the locality, which probably accounts for there being no reported trouble in consequence.—*Echo*.

CONSUMPTION, Wasting Diseases, and General Debility. Doctors disagree as to the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites; the one supplying strength and flesh, the others giving nerve power and acting as a tonic to the digestion and entire system. But in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites the two are combined, and the effect is wonderful. Thousands who have derived no permanent benefit from other preparations have been cured by this. Scott's Emulsion is perfectly palatable, and is easily digested even by those who cannot tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil. Any Chemist can supply it.—Sole Agent for Hongkong and the Empire of China:—Chan A Fook, at Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—*Advt.*

**CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.**  
10th September, 1894.—At 4 p.m.

| STATION. | Bar.  | Therm. | Wind. | Cloud. | Vis. | Rel. Hum. | Dir. of Wind. |
|----------|-------|--------|-------|--------|------|-----------|---------------|
| Wanchow  | 29.95 | 70     | SE    | 0      | 10   | 75        | SE            |
| Tsien    | 29.95 | 70     | SE    | 0      | 10   | 75        | SE            |
| Nagasaki | 29.95 | 70     | SE    | 0      | 10   | 75        | SE            |
| Shanghai | 29.95 | 70     | SE    | 0      | 10   | 75        | SE            |
| Amoy     | 29.95 | 70     | SE    | 0      | 10   | 75        | SE            |
| Swatow   | 29.95 | 70     | SE    | 0      | 10   | 75        | SE            |
| Amoy     | 29.95 | 70     | SE    | 0      | 10   | 75        | SE            |
| Swatow   | 29.95 | 70     | SE    | 0      | 10   | 75        | SE            |
| Amoy     | 29.95 | 70     | SE    | 0      | 10   | 75        | SE            |
| Swatow   | 29.95 | 70     | SE    | 0      | 10   | 75        | SE            |

On the 10th at 4.40 p.m. Typhoon S.W. of Hongkong moving towards Hainan. Barometer now falling. On the 11th at 4.40 a.m. the black squall cone was taken down and the black ball was at once hoisted. At 5.15 a.m. the barometer had risen generally, except at Haiphong. Fresh south-east or east wind with showery and squally weather is probable in this neighbourhood.

1. Thermometer reduced to level of the sea to fathoms, tenths and hundredths. 2. Temperature in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit. 3. Humidity in percentage of saturation. 4. Direction of the wind at two points. 5. Force of the wind according to Beaufort scale. 6. State of the sky. 7. Direction of the clouds. 8. Direction of the rain. 9. Direction of the rain. 10. Direction of the rain. 11. Direction of the rain. 12. Direction of the rain. 13. Direction of the rain. 14. Direction of the rain. 15. Direction of the rain. 16. Direction of the rain. 17. Direction of the rain. 18. Direction of the rain. 19. Direction of the rain. 20. Direction of the rain. 21. Direction of the rain. 22. Direction of the rain. 23. Direction of the rain. 24. Direction of the rain. 25. Direction of the rain. 26. Direction of the rain. 27. Direction of the rain. 28. Direction of the rain. 29. Direction of the rain. 30. Direction of the rain. 31. Direction of the rain. 32. Direction of the rain. 33. 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